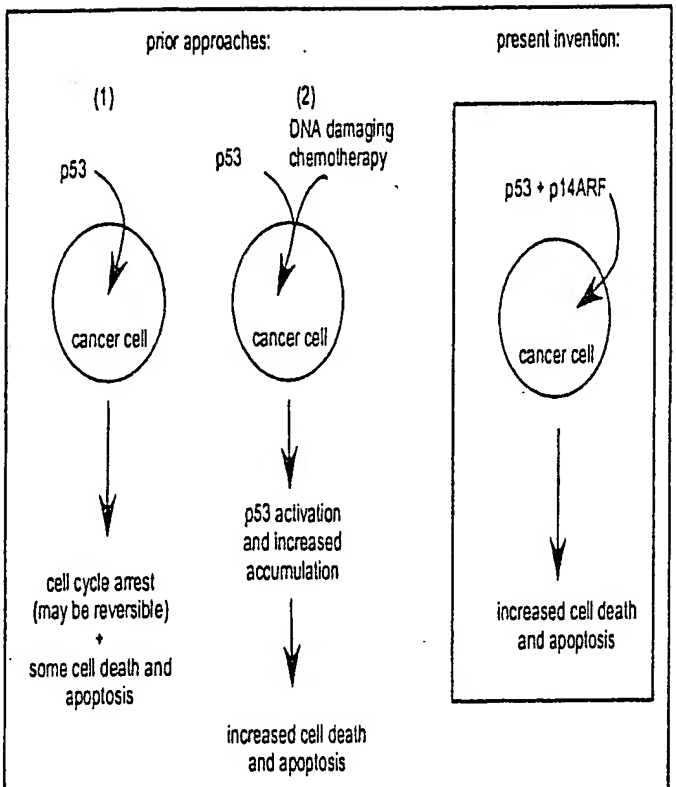
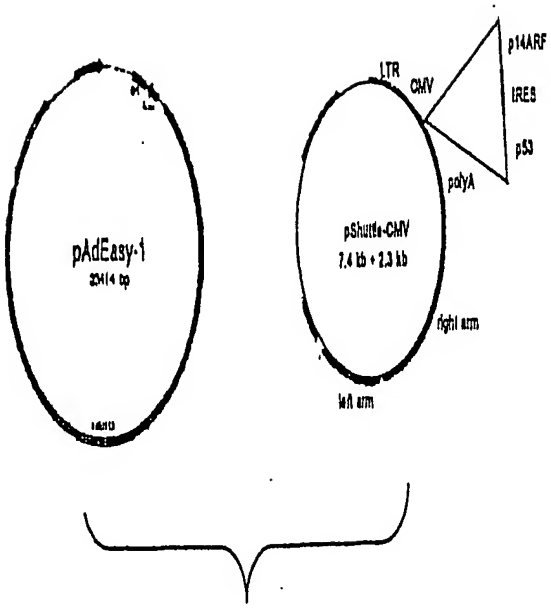


Figure 1. Diagram of the present invention (boxed, far right) and two prior approaches (1), (2) to the problem (left).



Homologous recombination in bacteria followed by packaging in 293 cells to produce Adp14 Bi-cis.

Figure 2. Diagram showing construction of p53/p14ARF bicistronic adenoviral vector.

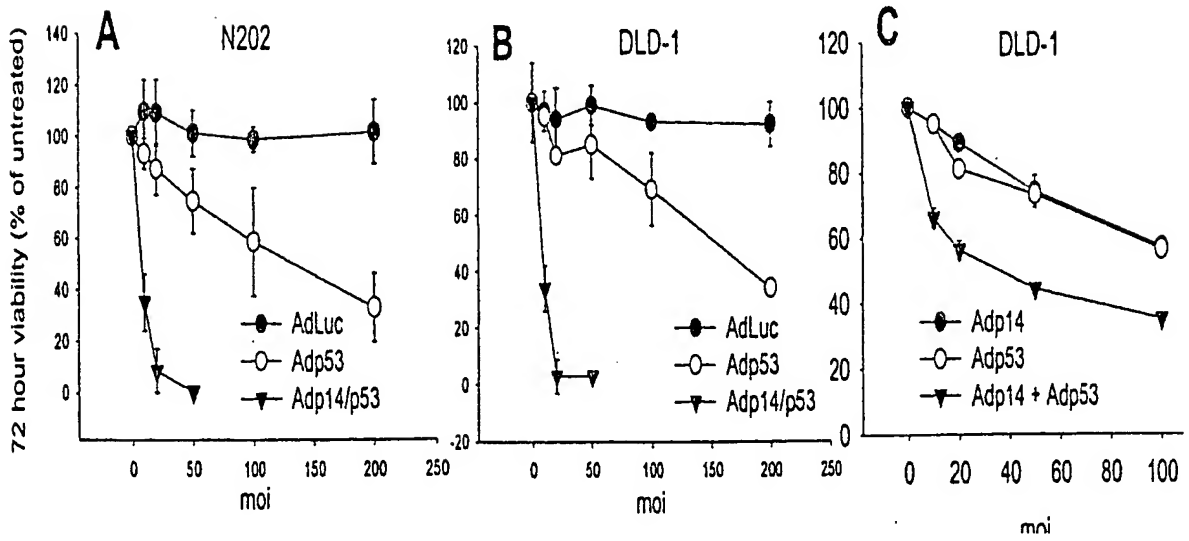


Figure 3. Percent viability measured in 96-well viability assays using MTS, at 72 hours following treatment with the indicated doses of AdLuc, Adp53, or Adp14/p53 for (A) DLD-1 cells, and (B) N202 cells. Each data point represents the average of triplicate samples, with standard deviations shown (for some points standard deviations are less than the size of symbol). Data is normalized to viability measured in control, untreated wells. (C) Similar assay carried out on DLD-1 cells treated singly with either Adp53 or Adp53 at the indicated doses, or with a combination of the two vectors, each at the indicated dose.

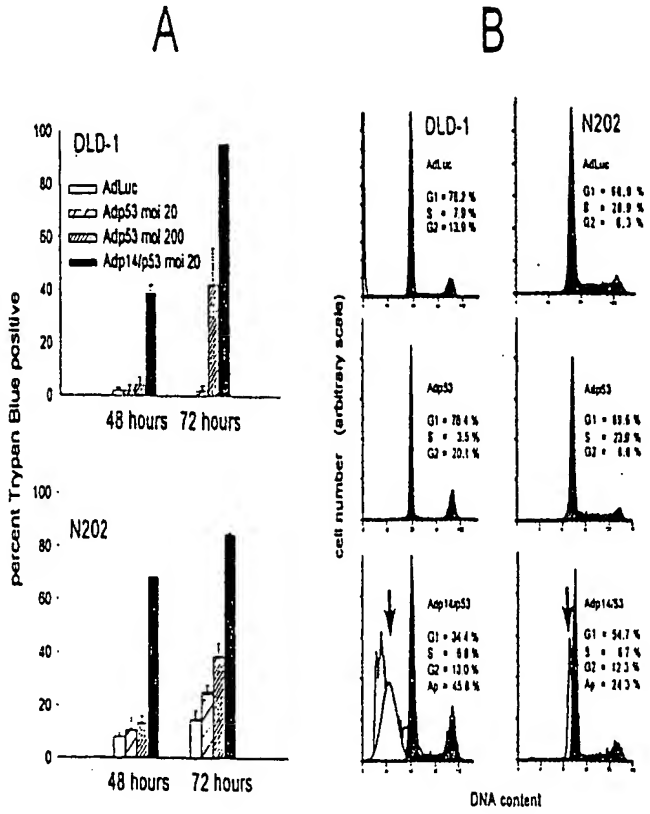


Figure 4. (A) Trypan Blue exclusion assay of DLD-1 cells and N202 cells 48 and 72 hours after treatment with AdLuc. Adp53, or Adp14/p53 at 20 pfu/cell, or Adp53 at 200 pfu/cell. Date points represent the average of duplicate wells. (B) FACS analysis of propidium iodide stained cells harvested 48 hours after treatment with 20 pfu/cell of AdLuc, Adp53, or Adp14/p53.

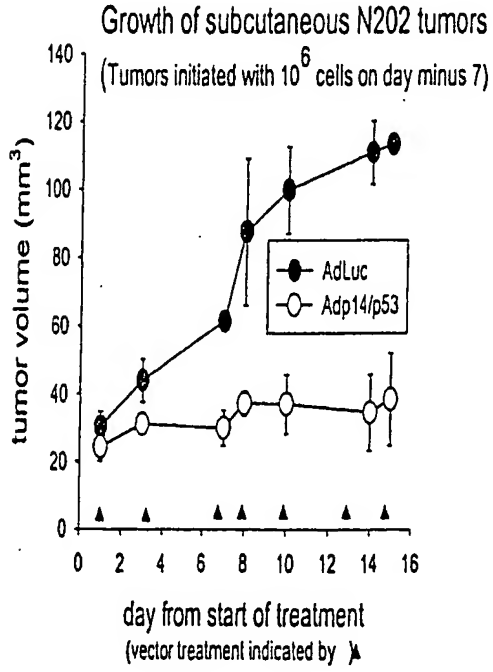


Figure 5. Growth of subcutaneous tumors of N202 cells in nude mice following treatment with AdLuc (control vector) or Adp14/p53 (bicistronic vector). Arrows indicate days of intratumoral administration of vector. Tumors were established by subcutaneous implantation of 10^6 tumor cells and allowed to grow to a size of about 30 mm^3 before treatment was initiated.